Accordent.-On Monday morning last, a portion of the scaffolding gave way at Browns' Hotel, in process of erection, precipitating a number of the laborers to the ground, and dreadfully injuring them. The Telegroph gives the names of

the sufferers, as follows: "James Hanrahan, brought to Infirmary; skull fractured. Fatal. ... Michael Hanrahan, brought to Infirmary

"Michael Hanrahan, brought to Infirmary; spine injured, and other hurts. Probably fatal.

Thomas Cross, brought to Infirmary; severe conusions.

Archie Brown, colored, brought to Infirmary; head, breast, &c., badly injured; not rallied from Probably fatal.

Besides these, the following were taken probable to their houses. We are unable to learn shly to their homes. We are unable to learn precisely the nature of their wounds:

"Michael Clancey, slightly hurt.

S. Brooks, colored, reported to be hurt.

John McLane, reported to be badly hurt.

Adams, colored, slightly.

John Hall, colored, arm probably broken."

ANOTHER .- A portion of the scaffolding at the new building, corner of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street, gave way also on Monday morning, injuring a bricklayer named Amey, and a colored laborer named Wallis, the property of Mr. Jones, the contractor for the work.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Senator from the 1st District in the New York Legislature, died suddenly on the 4th, of apoplexy, at Albany.

The new Constitution of Maryland went into operation on the 4th of July. It abolishes imprisonment for debt, and a number of debtors were released on that day in consequence, amid great rejoicings.

THE COSDEN MURDERERS. - Taylor, Shelton, and Murray, convicted of the murder of the Cosden family in Kent county, Maryland, are to be hung on the first Friday in August.

We have had the pleasure of seeing Professor Morse, and conversing with him on the subject of the following communication which we extract from the National Intelligencer. We hope the plan he has proposed will be adopted, and acted upon by Daguerreotypists. This may be done to their benefit as well as to that of Mr. Hill, for we learn that their business has been greatly reduced. in consequence of the public expectation concerning it, all wishing to have the benefit of the dis-

> From the National Intelligencer wan uttrutibb

We have been invorce with the following of a letter from Professor Morse to a friend in this of a letter from Precessor Morse to a friend in this city. It cannot fail to interest our readers. The improvement by Baird, exhibited at the "World's fair," is spoken of as a great advance upon the silvered plate, as it cannot but be. It is making a surface of porcelain susceptible to the sun's rays. And now, in the very depths of our perfected which forests, has a discovery been perfected which leaves nothing to be desired by Daguerreotypists. France, England, and America have thus each rance, England, and America have thus each contributed to the perfection of the Photogenic art.

"You perhaps have seen it announced that a Mr. Hill, of this State, (New York.) formerly a Baptist clergyman was under the necessity, from ill health, of abandoning the ministry, and for a

support practiced the Daguerreotype art, and has made the discovery of photographing in colors, or Chromotography. The result is named (not by him) the Hillotype. The magnificence of this discovery is as remarkable as the original discovery of photography by Daguerre. Many affect to doubt the fact of this discovery by Mr. Hill, but I have every reason to believe it strictly true. A week or two since I received a most interesting letter from him, in consequence of his learning that I had expressed a hope that he would not think of attempting to secure his property in his discovery by a patent. I determined to visit him and save him, if possible, from the evils I had experienced. So last week I went up to Kingston, and, hiring a gig, I set forth in a northwesterly direction in search of Westkill, in Greene county, some thirtysix miles in the interior, and after seven hours' kill mountains, passing into the very outskirts of civilization, through a deep gorge of mountain precipies that rose on each side of the road more than a thousand feet at an angle of ferry-five degrees, I at length found the little village of some three hundred inhabitants of which I was in grees, I at length found the little village of some three hundred inhabitants of which I was in search, embosomed in the deep valley of the Westkill creek. I had no difficulty in finding Mr. Hill. \* \* He is unquestionably a man of genius, intelligence, piety, retiring and sensitive; and his simple description of the effect upon him when the result of his discovery stood proceded hefers. revealed before him, was true to nature, and, among other things, demonstrated to me that his

discovery was a fact.

"I have not time to give you the details of the conversation; but I dissuaded him from thinking conversation; but I dissuaded him from thinking of a patent as a security, and in this I am rejoiced. He shall not be plagued with lawsuits, have his life shortened and made miserable, and his just right in the property of his discovery snatched from him, if I can prevent it. His discovery, fortunately for him, is one that can be kept secret, and his case furnishes a capital example of the reality and nature of recovery in the reality and nature of recovery. the reality and nature of property in invention or discovery. It can be seen at a glance, in this stage of the matter, that Mr. Hill has that propstage of the matter, that Mr. Hill has that property now absolutely in his own possession, and no one has a right to demand it of him, nor to request it without paying him such a price as he may aftix to his property. I have a plan which pleased him, and which, I think, will secure the object simed at, to wit-ample remuneration to him, and powers the remainder of his life (unlike my own case) for further research and scientific pursuits, without fear of fraud, of attacks on his character, without tear of fraud, of attacks on his character, and endless litigation. More of this another time. I must now stop, simply remarking on the strangeness of the circumstances of this discovery, as contrasted with Daguerre's discovery: the latter surrounded by every facility for experiment in the metropolis of refinement and science, the former surrounded by no facilities whatever for experiment, ascentiant and science of the strangent as a series to the strangent as a serie the former surrounded by no facilities whatever for experiment, excepting such as were transported by him at great trouble and comparative expense, with limited pecuniary means, into the primeval forest, with scarcely an individual to consult with except his wife, and literally surrouned by wild beasts—the deer, the bears, the wolves, the wildcats, and the panthers, too, still inhabiting the wild mountain forests that enclose the village. But four weeks ago, (April 18,) Mr. Hill, while walking in his room at one o'clock in Hill, while walking in his room at one o'clock in the morning, during a severe fit of coughing, upon easting his eye out of the window, saw trotting down the road before his house what he at first supposed to be a black cow, but which proved

The Professor, writing to Mr. Hill, referring to the helplessness of any reliance on the protection afforded to inventors against pirates, as they are termed in the language of the courts, says; "A patent is a mockery. It is a mirage, cheating the sense with unreal images of comfort, and delusive ramparts of protection. A patent is an announcement that another prize is affoat, that pirates may contend for its possession over the murdered body of its rightful owner. It is a target for the share shower of the least remaining get for the sharp-shooters of the legal profession or riddle. But the evil stops not at the robbery of property: it is the least evil that flows from Pandora's patent box. Reputation is assailed— (fortunately character is beyond the pirate's reach)—and however upright the inventor may have previously been, his reputation will be attacked. No reputation for veracity, no purity of heart or purpose, will shield him from the attacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of envy of the wanter and reaches the stacks of tacks of envy or the wanton and perverse lacera-tions of the legal dissecting table."

This, we regret to say, is not all the ebullition of warped and disappointed feelings. It contains also, too much truth. In but rare instances have the world's greatest benefactors met with anything but outrage and injustice. Look at Whitney, and dozens of others that we could name, men whose inventions have enriched thousands, but who themselves, so far from meeting a just reward suffered cruel wrong and persecution from the heartless and mercenary who sought to grasp the personal benefit which should have been theirs. There is, in all this, matter for serious thought. If the public will not protect its own benefactors, the public must, in the end, be the loser for the injustice it permits.

General Scott.—Commenting on the nomination of General Scott by the Whig Convention of Pennsylvania, which endorsed the Compromise Renerally, but cut off, under the previous question, a special approval of the Pugitive bill, the N. York Express mys everybody that was in Washington when this bill passed, knows that General Scott especially exerted himself to procure its passage. He was at that time acting Secretary of Washington when the perils that best the country, ite, helprought to bear all the brilliancy of his fame, all the winning seductions of his social elo-

quence, all the authority of his mighty name upon members of Congress to vote for that especial bill. No one man contributed more to its passage than General Winfield Scott. No one man was

more anxious about it, for no one but a scientific soldier knew so well as he the perils of the civil war in which the country was rapidly plunging."
General Scott, who aspires to equal the fame of
Casar as a writer, as well as a warrior, may himself, in his own good time, give the country at large the benefit of his views on these great Na-tional subjects.— Albany Arlas.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The mind of the political public of the United Kingdom is just now more exercised by the ques tion of the Kaffir war, than by aught else, as well it may be, for it is now costing the British Exchequer about £3,000 per diem, according to

official publications. So long as it was a mere matter of the butchery of the settlers on the one hand and the savages on the other, Parliament appeared as insensible to the cries of the colonists for efficient relief, as our Government to those of the inhabitants of the frontiers of Texas, who have for the last four years been suffering the horrors of an Indian war almost as extensively as were even undergone in times of yore east of the Mississippi. Mexico having very recently demanded \$20,000,000which, mark it ! must, in the end, be paid for the indemnification of her suffering frontier citizens, who were to have been protected by the United States from these same savages under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, we shall next winter have the "dear People's" men in Congress as patriotic on the subject as their compeers in Parliament are, just now, about this Kaffir war. Apparently the strongest circumstance in the affair is a very recent offer of the Colonists, through two regularly elected agents, (Sir Andries Stockenstron and Mr. Fairbairn.) to take the job of conquering the enemy off the hands of the Government, or condition that the Colony be forthwith placed in its political rights on a par with Canada.

This tender is most significant of two things. First, of the oppressive character of the government of an English "Crown Colony," to which class the Cape Colony belongs; and next, that those who penetrate the wilderness know far better than the Government, thousands of miles off. how to contend against such enemies. That fact is proved in the much less cost of such troubles as now exist on our own frontier, to the Government of Texas, than to our own : not a tithe of the mischief being done there under the Texan rule that is being perpetrated now. But this African colonial - Tais anguest- fota concerning that colony which may not prove uninteresting here.

Though it was not england's -, formar co from Holland, until 1814, it had been in her virtual possession for about eight years, by conquest In the treaty of cession Britain pledged her faith to protect the Boor colonists in the enjoyment of their laws, religion, and property. Yet she at once made them "Crown colonists" in which condition they rested without the least shadow of a legal right to what are termed the privileges of the British freeman. Indeed, in the face of the solemn gauranties of the treaty, up to 1834 they were, in all matters of authority, but slaves of the English monarch's deputy-the man sent to govern them in the name of the Crownjust as the inhabitants on the Rock of Gibraltar are, to this hour. In 1834, goaded to extraordinary exertions by

the despotic persecution of which they had so long been victims, the Cape colonists succeeded in wringing from the Home Government a charter, which, though meager indeed in the details of the privileges of citizenship it granted, restrained in some slight measure the despotic will of the Governor, and gave the settlers some lot or part in the direction of their own public affairs. There was a Constitution accorded, giving these small rights, privileges, and franchises, these small rights, privileges, and franchises, cans to favor the change proposed in the Consti-which, though subject to extension by the power tution. The Orleanists are beginning to believe well-known principles of the fundamental law of the British Realm. This change took from the Crown the direction of the affairs of the colony, and devolved the task on the Parliament. So far as its substantials were concerned, it merely generated a Legislature whose members were appointed by the Governor, (as agent for the Crown)-not elected by the people. This was bad enough in itself, for it was but keeping the promise of reform to the ear. Lord Grey com plicated matters greatly by his undisguised, but fortunately unsuccessful, effort to make the Cape s penal settlement, thus generating hostility to the Government in the breast of well nigh every old settler. They became again restive, and agi tated effectively for further changes, which ended in 1850 in a further royal grant enlarging their liberty. The colonial authorities under this grant were to be a Governor, with two regular elective Houses of Assembly. A sort of board of control was created, authorizing the Governor, in connection with a council nominated by himself, which had certain duties devolved on them. By way of pleasing the settlers, who were smarting under their former sufferings at the hands of irresponsible authorities, the Governor voluntarily relinquished his right to nominate five of the six his breath might have created So he called on the colony to elect them; which being done, he deliberately annulled one of their elections, repenting, as it were, of parting with power. This first served to incense the people there against him personally, their distrust being subsequently greatly augmented by his effort to

as any people will be against flagrantly illegal taxation.

All this ended in the resignation of the four elected members, and in his finding it impossible to induce four presentable colonists to accept nominations for the vacant places. So, not having a legal quorum to register his edicts, his Government came to a dead halt; and he could do nothing. He of course applied to the Home Government for orders, whereupon the colonists sent to England the two resigned councillors previously named herein to expose his high-handed acts.

All this ended in the resignation of the four Government has been mainly effected through the servility and want of moral power in many of the Representatives of the free States to grapple with this great question.

Resolved, That this practical subversion of the Government has been mainly effected through the servility and want of moral power in many of the Representatives of the free States to grapple with this great question.

Resolved, That, among the numerous proofs of this degrading servility, the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law by Congress, and its signature and sanction by Millard Fillmore, stand out in bold relief, as a humiliating instance of perverted legislation, and a monument of our national diagrace.

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use the council for the enactment of just such

laws as it was the right and duty of the Colonial

Parliament only to enact. As a matter of course.

the colony became greatly excited against him.

While this quarrel between the people and Sir Harry Smith was at its height, the Kaffir war broke out, and rages to this moment not more violently than the virtual civil war between Sir Harry and the colonists. The latter charge the Governor with being the real author of all their sufferings at the hands of the savages, his policy towards them being as illegal, high-handed, and unjust, as towards the settlers themselves. It is plain that there is truth in this allegation, from the fact that the Kaffirs avoid as far as possible all hostilities against the settlers, fighting the Queen's troops, and preying on her property only; while the settlers do their best to avoid

taking part in the Governor's sayage troubles. The Government has so far turned a deaf ear to the representations of the agents of the colony, replying, in effect, How is it possible that a gentleman who fought like a hero in extending England's conquests in India can do wrong in any position, or fail to be competent to the discharge position, or fail to be competent to the discharge of any civil duties that might be devolved on him? Indeed, instead of treating their representations even respectfully, on the 13th of May last Sir Harry Smith was deliberately instructed to suspend the operation of the charter of 1850, (which, under the laws of the Realm, no power but Parliament is competent to do.) and govern wholly according to his own will and pleasure, with a little council of his own selection, made up, if he chooses, wholly of persons holding other offices around him only by his consent.

Thus has the Government treated the Colony as an enemy, and virtually defied it. The danger is, just now, that the colonists may revolt, and unite with the Kafirs, in assailing the Queen's

The affairs of France are again attracting considerable attention over the Continent. It is not to be disguised that those interested in the perpetuation of despotism have indirectly done their best to destroy the Republic, in the hope of thus sickening the middle classes—those who have property to lose by commotions—so that they may for all time to come set their faces against popular rule. The game has been adroitly played, but the spirit of the age being against them, they have failed apparently to win

have failed, apparently, to win.

Louis Napoleon, as I remarked months ago, was elected over Cavaignac, on whom the hopes of republican permanence then rested, by the aid given to his cause from the presses and purses of the reactionists. Believing he would prove a capital tool, we doubt not Nicholas himself footed his share of the electionsering. his share of the electioneering expenses of Louis Napoleon's first canvass. On his election, the majority of the Chamber (Orleanists and Bourists) went to work to use him for gradually bringing back the Government to its original des-potic principles. To this end they forced on him reactionary ministers—men sympathizing with them; for the President realized the impossibility of carrying on the Administration with the Assembly standing ready to veto all his important acts. In the same manner they forced on him his policy of interference in the affairs of Rome on the side of Reaction, and also the measure lessening the scope of French popular suffrage. At no time has Louis Napoleon committed himself personally in favor of either of these leading measures of the majority, whose edicts his ministers were forced to carry out. These are the great outrages on the cause of popular rights which have distinguished the French Government since have distinguished the French Government since his accession to the Presidency. Since the epoch of the Satory reviews, when the majority finding him more bent on building himself up than sustaining measures and men likely in the end to restore France to monarchy, a feud between them has been growing up, the breach becoming daily more hitter. [In all that time the President has more bitter. In all that time the President has apparently been growing more prudent, astenish-ing all with the unexpected tact with which he extricated himself from the many difficulties by which it was endeavored by the Chamber to surround him His very recent speech at Dijon, in Burgundy, at a railroad inauguration, is written down by his enemies to evince a return to his original supposed want of common sense. On the contrary, it appears to us that this move embraces additional proof of his shrewdness and bold-ness. He sees that, ere the election day arrives. the breach between the Assembly and himse will have become so impassable, as to resolve the question to be settled at the ballot-hox, into a trial whether the nation will be governed by re-publicanism or monarchy; and he is striving so to disenthrall himself from their meshes, as that he may not be debarred the chance of a fair hearing and trial at the electoral bar. Therefore, at Dion he seized the opportunity to exquerate him-sen from responsibility for the observators mean-ures forced on him by the majority. In so doing,

he complained that while they were ready to guide his hands in directions in which they might in-jure the cause of Republicanism, they did their est to defeat his every effort to secure their best to defeat his every effort to secure their rights to the nation at large: referring doubtless to the vehement opposition which the Bourbon-ists manifest to the alteration of the Considerably tion so as to restore, or at least to considerably extend, the right of suffrage on which the altera-tion of the clause forbidding the election of the same individual to the Presidency for two consecutive terms, he knows to be necessary to the crowning of his very natural desire for a reelec-tion. For this Dijon declaration he has been denounced by Changarnier and others from the tribune; and it is roundly asserted and very generally believed that the majority will succeed in defeating his reelection by voting down the proposition to make the necessary change in the fun-damental law of France. We cannot see in the signs of the times any such results. The business men of that country are evidently hourly coming to have more confidence in the President, as being disposed to do his duty only according to the laws and Constitution, and to believe that the Republic will be safer in his hands than to risk a change in the Government that may even possibly infuse into it more of the spirit of Boursm on the one hand, or sansculottism on the

second term, after the American fashion, they may then be able to elect the Prince de Joinville, President's immediate friends in the Chamber for the demanded revision of the Constitution.

The opposition of the two extreme parties—

other. This greatly inclines the round republi-

Bourbonists and Reds—to the project, conveys a palpable admission that if Louis Napoleon goes efore the people again, he will unquestionably be triumphantly reëlected.

It is due to him to say that amid all their necusations against him they point to nothing like proof going to create the impression that he seeks to be reelected in any other manner than by such

## changes in the laws as may unquestionably be made constitutionally by the Assembly. PLYMOUTH (IA.) ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

At a Free Soil Convention held at Plymouth, Martial county, ia., on the 25th June, inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: whereas certain resolutions were adopted:

Whereas certain resolutions have been offered to the people of this Congressional district, by the late conventions held at this place, which appear to us in no other light than as further specimens of that evasive and temporizing spirit in which certain politicians have so long dealt with the people on questions vitally affecting their well-being as citizens of the United States; and whereas we do regard the said resolutions as further and conclusive proof that the cause of Free Soil, free speech, and free men, have now nothing to hope from the leaders of the two grand golitical parties in this district; and that if the said resolutions are fair indications of the ground on which these parties have chosen to place their respective candidates, and of the principles to which it is intended they shall conform their political action, then no consistent Anti-Slavery man or Free-Soiler can vote for either of them.

Resolved, That the powers and functions of the Federal Government, as clearly indicated in our remultium theory, have been leaved and provided the said resolutions are fair indications of the Federal Government, as clearly indicated in our remultium theory, have been leaved and provided the said resolutions are fair indications of the Federal Government, as clearly indicated in our remultium theory, have been leaved and provided the said resolutions are fair indications of the fair the said resolutions are fair indications of the ground on which these parties have chosen to place their respective candidates, and of the principles to which it is intended they shall conform their political action, then no consistent Anti-Slavery

Federal Government, as clearly indicated in our republican theory, have been long warped and prostituted to uphold and extend the unrighteous

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to pass any law for the recapture of fugitive slaves, much less to reorganize or in any way lend its high sanction to that relation existing in some of the States under the odious appellation of slavery; a term with which its framers refused to pollute the Constitution of the United States.

United States.

Resolved, That the position we take in the precoding resolution is warranted and sustained by
the expressed opinion of Webster, Mann, Scward,
Hale, Chase, and a host of others.

Resolved, That among these great names, how-State, it must be remembered that these were the opinions of his better days before high Federal stations, glittering in dazzting mist before his unsteady vision, demanded his prostrate devotion at the feet of slavery.

Resolved, That laws of this character create no obligation for their observance; and that to re-quire our entire obedience is to make an impotent parade of their tyranny, and to offer an insult man's moral nature.

Resolved, That the candidate or the clergyma whose moral perception is so obtuse, or his stand-ard of right so low, that he apprehends no para-mount obligation in the "higher law" of God and nature to these petty and service enactments of Congress, are unworthy to be trusted, and can in no case receive our support.

Resolved. That article No. 13, in the new Co stitution prepared for Indiana, is a disgrace to the State. That it stands in obvious conflict with the Constitution of the United States, with every atribute we claim as Republicans, as Christians, as men; and that it has forced upon us the painful proof that incorrigible ignorance and inveterate prejudice utterly unfitted a majority of the late Convention for the work of amending our

Union," but we have no faith in that salvation whose infernal doctrines of morn party alleguance to the slave power, and all its aggressive beheats preached at the South, believed in at the North preached at the South, believed in at the North, and humbly received by every Doughface who gets into Congress to work out this salvation with fear and trembling before his Southern master.

Resolved, That neither reason nor ridicule will reclaim these spostates from the truth as it is in

Declaration of '76, and bringing back the Administration of the Government, its legislative and
high adjudications, to the plain meaning and natural construction of the Constitution.

On motion, it was ordered, that the publication
of the minutes of this Convention be requested
in all the newspapers in the district, and that a
copy be presented to the editor of the National GROVE POMROY, Chairman. M. LEWIN, Secretary.

### ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

The Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, Friday, July 4. Mr. Blanchard, of Knox College, was appointed President pro tem, and Rev. E. M. Bartlett, Secretary. The house was crowded. After a prayer by the President, several Committees were appointed, who made

reports on various topics.

A discussion arose as to who are entitled to be members of the Convention—if they should be known as religious bodies, &c, in which Messrs. Mahon, Findlay, Good, Colver, Nevin, Cabell, and many others, took part, after which a resolu-tion was passed that the religious character of members should be stated on the roll.

The proceedings were highly interesting, and elicited much eloquent speaking. At the afternoon session the Committee reported the following as permanent officers which was adopted:
President, J. W. BLANCHARD; Vice Presidents, S. G. Finney, W. S. Brissan, S. H. Stevens, Joseph Gordon, A. Mahon, D. Thurston, and M. Coiver; staries, George Whipple, E. N. Bartlett, and S. H. Baker.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to be read before the Convention on the morning of the Fourth. Eleven States are represented, viz . Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania. Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

### LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Prometheus, H. W. Johnson, arrived on Wednesday evening, July 2d, from Chagres, 23d ult.
Adams & Co. shipped \$300,000 by the steamer

Tennessee, one of the largest shipments yet made by any single house from California. A most brutal murder was committed at Nepa in the name of justice, by a mob, which gives one a terrible impression of the condition of public sentiment in our new State. McCauley, the murderer of Judge Sellers, was tried and convicted of murder. His punishment was commuted by the Governor from hanging to imprisonment for life. On the arrival of the messenger bearing the offi-cial announcement of the commutation, a party of

men entered the prisoner's cell and hung him. This took place at night; and in the morning he was found enamed at the having been for several hours extinct The following paminations for State officers and members of Congress and been made by the Whig and Democratic parties For Governor-John Bigler, Democrat; Pearson B. Reading, Whig.

son B. Reading, Whig.

For Liew enant Governor—Samuel Purdy, Democrat; D. P. Baldwin, Whig.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Solomon Heydenfeldt, Democrat; Tod Robinson, Whig.

For State Treasurer—Richard Romain, Demo-

For State Treasurer—Richard Romain, Demo-crat; J. M. Burt, Whig.
For Camptroller—Winslow S. Pierce, Demo-crat; Alexander G. Abell, Whig.
For Attorney General—Samuel C. Hastings, Democrat; Wm. D. Fair, Whig.
For Surveyor General—Wm. M. Eddy, Demo-crat; Walter Herrin, Whig.
For Members of Congress—Joseph W. McCor-kle, Edward C. Marshall, Democrats; E. J. C. Kowan, B. F. Moore, Whigs.

Kowan, B. F. Moore, Whigs.

The clipper Sea Serpent, Capt. Howland, arrived at San Francisco in 125 days. On the 2d April, when forty miles from Valparaiso, she ex-perienced the shock of an earthquake.

San Francisco and Stockton are rapidly recovering from the disastrous fires which laid waste any of their finest edifices on the fourth of May last, and many hundred new buildings have already risen from their ruius. The San Francisco Herald says, "these two fires have not had as much effect as was anticipated in raising prices, on account of the great quantities of goods on shipboard, and large cargos which have ar-

Sonora.

The Governor had less the for a change of the seat of Government of the Logislature. The State officers were to repair, on the

first Monday of June, to Vallejo, the new capital Our city is receiving large additions to its population from our neighbors of China over the

# THE SONORA INVASION.

The report of Ex-Governor Morehead abscond ing from the seat of Government with a quantity of the Government muskets, reached us by the last California steamer. The Alta California, of the 21st May, brings us the following additional

news:
The steamer Ohio, Capt. Robert Haley, arrived from San Diego yesterday morning. The Ohio was detained a few hours by striking upon the bar opposite the North Beach, while entering the habror. The Ohio left San Diego, on Sunday last. General Morehead left San Diego on Friday,

May 9th, on his expedition down the coast. When Gen. Morehead arrived in San Diego he had with him about forty men, most of whom left him soon after reaching the port. The barque was so poorafter reaching the port. The barque was so poorally provisioned that there was not a sufficient quantity of food on board to last a week, and the General got in debt in San Diego for stores sufficient to provision the vessel to Mazatlan. A report arriving that the Governor had issued a proclamation offering a reward for him, Morehead left the vessel and went over the line into Lower California, where he remained two days. The party made themselves very unpopular in San Diego, by fighting and creating disturbances in the streets. The barque was searched by the collector of the port, but her papers being made out in due form, and no arms being found on board of her, he did not feel authorized to seize her. A number of his men returned to this city yesterday in the Ohio. May 9th, on his expedition down the coast. When in the Ohio.

in the Ohio.

In Los Angelos, a party of about thirty, already organized, are preparing to start by land
in a few days into Sonora. The report which
they make of themselves is, that they are going to Sonora to take advantage of the offer recently made by the Governor of that State, granting a certain amount of land to settlers within the territory; although it is perfectly understood, from the preparations of the party, that they intend making a forcible seizure of Sonora.

# HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM BOGOTA.

We have received dates last night from Cartha we have received dates last night from Carthagens, of the 8th inst, and from Bogots up to the 22d uit. The papers are principally occupied with accounts of an attempt to overthrow the Government, by the provinces of Pasto and Tuquerres, with the encouragement and aid of Equador, the particulars of which we hasten to lay before our readers.

Pasto and Tuquerres, the seat and scene of the insurantice are the term and scene of the insurantice are the term and the particular of the insurantice are the seat and scene of t

Pasto and Tuquerres, the seat and scene of the insurrection, are the two southern provinces of this Republic. They join Equador, on its interior western boundary.

Symptoms of a rebellion having been made apparent in these provinces, to the President, he called upon Congress, then in session, to authorize an addition to be made to the army, which was at once increased under its direction to ten thousand men. The President was also authorized to the president was also authorized.

"to declare and make war upon Equador, in case it should be ascertained that she aided or partici-pated in any way in the rebellion, or afforded

pated in any way in the rebellion, or afforded succor or protection to the insurgents.

Gen. M. Franco, Commander in Chief of the southern division of the army, was directed to proceed with a force of about 550 men to the scene of the rebellion in Pasto, which he reached, and found large numbers of the people gathered into armed companies, and ensconced in a ravine called Chagaurbamba. He attacked them on their right wing, and succeeded in dislodging them and driving them from their quarters. The insurgents then retreated as far as Florida, and on being hotly pursued, they retired beyond Guitara. It was soon after discovered that about 400 of them had escaped into Equador, headed by their chief Zara, together with their priests and numerous others.

On the 6th, the Governor of Tuquerres dis-On the 6th, the Governor of Tuquerres discovered symptoms of a rebellion in that province, which soon manifested itself by a Pronunciamento being proclaimed. The whole province rose up at once and declared civil war, and called upon Equador to sustain them. These facts becoming known to Gen. Franco, he gathered as large a force as circumstances would admit, and marched against them. In their retreat from the Government forces, they succeeded in acquiring strength, in large additions to their numbers, with which, in all amounting to 870, they proceeded to take ground at Buesos Ayres, a small canton in the interior of Tuquerres. Here they were met by another detachment, composed of three battalloms of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, amounting to 1,000 men.

troops. It is gravely questioned in England, which, in such an event, would be the rebels—the colonists, fighting for the preservation of their legal and constitutional rights, or Sir Harry and his regulars, fighting to enforce the Star Chamber edicts by which those rights are attempted to and sanguinary character, in which many lives were lost on both sides, and many of the rebels feat and dispersion of the insurgents, who took refuge in the adjoining provinces of Equador, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The head of the insurgent troops is Manuel banes. He escaped into Equador.

It is to be hoped that the speedy termination of this insurrection will prevent further difficulties between this Government and Equador. Much excitement prevailed at Bogata and throughout the province of Popayan, and the people were all ready to go out and fight the rebels, if occasion should require it. hould require it.

Congress adjourned on the 29th ult. Previous

urnment, it passed a law abolishing slavery in the Republic, to go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1852

#### INSURRECTION AT THE ISTEMUS OF TEHUAN-TEPEC - RELEASE OF THE HELEN MAR.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1851. We learn by an arrival at this port that an inarrection had broken out at the Isthmus of Tehusntepec, on account of the seizure by the Mexican authorities at Minatillan of the American

schooner Helen Mar, for an alleged violation of the Mexican laws.

The people on the Isthmus resolved to take summary vengeance, and the members of the ex-pedition threatened to resist the authorities to the

tmost extremity. The schooner, in consequence, had been re-It was the intention of the authorities to send

the Helen Mar. together with Captain Selkirk and crew, to Vera Cruz as prisoners, but the strong disapprobation expressed by the people induced them to forego their resolution.

The captain of the schooner, at the time of entering the port of Minatillan, was unaware that he had committed any violation of the Mexican laws.

The steamship Maria Burt, which it is feared has been lost, had one thousand head of cattle on

Mr. ex-Secretary Buchanan has been making a peech at a late ratification meeting in Lancaster. in defence of the past and present policy of the general Administration. He enumerated all Mr. Fillmore's prominent measures since he has been President, and demonstrated their fitness and expediency, to the entire satisfaction of all—who agreed with him. It is about twenty-five years since Mr. Buchanan has had any connexion either as champion or apologist of the Whig party till this time, and his present position is a signal illustration of the mutability of political opinion and political associations. During the adminis-tration of Mr. Polk, the Washington Union resented, with characteristic vehemence and feebleness, the imputation that Mr. Buchanan had a single "old Federal" hair left in his head. What would "the companion of Jefferson and Madison" say now, if he were still the "sole organ of the " sole organ of the Times change, and we change with them."-N.

FORTY PERSONS POISONED .- We learn from the Putnam county (Indiana) Sentinel, that some forty persons have been poisoned near Stilesville, in the county of Hendricks. Twenty nine or thirty of these unfortunate individuals, it is thought by the physicians, will not recover. This occurrence took place the fore part of last week. The person implicated as being accessary to this horrid deed is said to be an old woman, anxious to get rid of some grandchildren. She put the poison in a bar-ren of flour which she thought would be used by her intended victims, but by some means the flour passed into other hands, and was used by a family who had collected a number of persons together at a quilting party. No sooner had the repast been over than the victims commenced violently vomiting, exhibiting evident signs of being poi-soned. The old lady was summoned before a proper tribunal, but evidence of her guilt not besubstantiated, she was released from custody.

ALLEGED LARGE FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT -The New York Tribune and the Herald both state that a fraud has been perpetrated on the Covernment, in connection with one of the Mexican claims amounting to half a million of dollars The party owning the claim, it is stated, sold out for one hundred thousand dollars to capitalists in ton City and New evidence by which he obtained this immense sum, he is stated, the Tribune says, to have confessed, was false, and the Government are now in possession of the information which will prebably lead to the arrest of the guilty party, who is about to leave the country for Europe. This is a fine business, and not very creditable to the sagacity and discernment of the commissioners who allowed the claim on such evidence.—Phil. Ledger.

Post says that some of the mathematicians of that city have been gratified lately by an exhibition of the fact, which Pope speaks of in the Dunciad, as

-"running round the circle flods it square." It has been accomplished in reality, it is said, by Senor Delatorre, a mathematical Cuban, now in New York, who claims to have discovered the uadrature of the circle, and who is about to visit England for the purpose of claiming the reward offered for it. He has with him a sphere, which is divided into several portions, which may be taken apart and arranged in the form of a perfect

July 2 — The captain of the brig Commerce, hence at Portsmouth, Virginia, writes that Johnson, a negro, and one of his crew, had been seized, and not having his free papers with him, had been sold into slavery. Much indignation is felt here on the subject, as Johnson had resided in the place many years, and was well known to be free.

A BREAST PLATE for soldiers, made of vulcar ized India rubber, about half an inch thick, and which is said effectualy to resist the action of a ball, has been invented in Paris lately for the use of the army, and is shortly to be tried. All experiments yet made prove the entire success of this novel species of cuirass.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The Ohio Whig State Convention, which assembled at Columbus on Thursday last, nominated the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton as their candidate for Governor; Mr. Eckly, of Carroll, for Lieut. Governor; Mr. Earlville, of Erie, for Secretary of State; Mr. Stan-berry for Attorney General; and Mr. John Wood for Auditor of State. Several other nomination were made.

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StR HENRY BULWER, the New York Tribu says, will shortly go to England, not to return He intends, it is said, to abandon diplomacy, and

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sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country?— to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodlee; after the reading of which, it was Resolved, That we cordially and carnestly recommend the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States W. Bielecter, Sec. Am. Col. Sec.

JAMES C. PICKETT, Editor and Publisher.

mean and a line wit risk, and, if successful, he will re-ceive nothing more, and he asks nothing more, than a very moderate compensation for his services. Not one dollar, therefore, of the direct subscription to the erection of the Monument will be, in any event, applied to the support of the paper, nor the Society in any manuser held pecuniarily responsible.

sand dollars

(I)—The postmasters and secretaries of all organized bodles throughout the Union are respectfully requested to act
as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this journal, thus
alding the great object of our exertions.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for
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ture of the enterprise not admitting of any cream, home can be given.

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May 8.

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